

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENIEL, First Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed reports are full, true, complete and accurate copies of the original documents entitled:

- 1) Report on L.C.F. camp Bandoeng from October 1942 until October 1943;
- 2) Report on camp No. 5 Tjimahi (Baros) from October 1943 until Aug.-Sep. 1945 signed J.C. Reinders, Folmer, Camp No. 36344, civilian Internee, Interpreter, dated Tjimahi, Baros, October 4th 1945.

which documents are a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

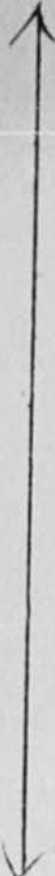
SIGNATURE

BATAVIA, June 7th, 1946.

SEAL

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WERD, First Lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.B.J.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd



[In the attached REPORTS I try to sketch conditions prevailing in the Bandoeng L.O.G. CAMP and the TJIMAHY CAMP No. 5 during 3½ years of internment.

Having been interpreter, and having kept daily notes of the principal happenings and conversations, those reports represent the absolute truth.

It is not the first time that I was in contact with Japanese, having lived in Japan off and on from 1928 till 1941, for about 9 years.

Tjimahi, Baros, October 4th 1945.

sng. J. C. Reinders FOLMER
Camp No. 36344, Civilian Internee.

From October 1942 until October 1943 I was interned in the "L.O.G." camp Bandoeng, where from time to time, when Japs visited the camp I acted as interpreter.]

The L.O.G. camp was under Indonesian command (commander SAUHLRA, sub-commander KOOMIRA), who received all instructions from the Japanese Civilian authorities and the Japanese Military Police. The Bandoeng City Police acted as guards. Although this camp had long been liquidated the following facts would be notes.

SAUHLRA
KOOMIRA

In this camp conditions were bad, and the authorities should investigate this matter as at that time other Bandoeng camps were much better. To requests for improvement the Japs paid no attention at all.

[The Indonesian Commander and Sub-commander were scoundrels; they took over the Jap way of beating and kicking internees.

We endured much hunger in this camp moreover the little food we got was repulsive at times. For months we had had smelling rice.

Probably corruption was one of the reasons, as in those days proper food was easily available. Of the internees who died in 1943/44 a large percentage came from the L.O.G. camp as their undernourishment started so much earlier.

Sanitary conditions were sometimes appalling when the water supply was purposely cut off.

Proper medical aid was made impossible, owing to lack of medical supplies and the refusal to allow more doctors to visit the camp.

Lectures, music, lessons and even a choir were prohibited.

After a few months even divine services were also forbidden.

Money sent by relations and friends was withheld from internees.

Books sent to the camp were confiscated, and all reading matter in the camp was prohibited (a library was however connivingly allowed).

Visits by relations were no more allowed after October 1942. Correspondence was never allowed.

All paper, pencils and pens had to be handed in.

Internees who got sentenced and went to jail together with ordinary criminals had better treatment than civilian internees who had done nothing and stayed in the camp.

And yet, although conditions were as above, compared to the time after the Imperial Japanese Army took over the civilian camps, a certain freedom still existed, and there was still no reign by terror.

In October 1943 I went with a part of the LOG-internees to the TJIRAH Camp No. 5.]

Further details of this Bandoeng LOG-Camp should be obtained elsewhere.

The Jap Civilian officials who supervised the Bandoeng Camps in 1942/1943 belonged to the following departments:

Priangan Shu Koisatsu Bu (Kotoka Bagian Tawanan):

Priangan Shu Cho office:

(Kotoka Cho)

Dai Ichi Koisatsu Sho: (Police)

KUBOTA	KUBOTA
ANEHA	ANEHA
SUGANUMA	SUGANUMA
SUGAYA	SUGAYA
	YOSHIDA
	YAMAMOTO
	KOGATA
	SHIRAKAWA
	TAKAHASHI
	KUSAKA

I think that some of them had left for their home-country, or are now in other cities on Java.

REPORT ON CAMP NO. 5 TJIMAHU (BAROS)

From October 1943 till February 1944 this camp was still under the same Civilian Authorities as the Bandoeng Camps.

The Camp-Commander was an Indonesian called SOEKONO, who behaved fairly decently and actually helped us a lot to make life bearable.

SOEKONO

[The food-condition, although better than in the Bandoeng LOG-Camp, remained very poor.

In February 1944 a party of Civilian Japanese visited the camp, and asked questions about the conditions in the camp.

In Japanese I brought forward all our wishes and all suggestions for improvement by our Camp-leaders. They appeared to listen attentively, even took notes, however as usual the result was NIL.

Feigning to be interested is an old Japanese custom:

On March 1st 1944 the "Imperial Japanese Army" took over the Civilian Camps and from that date I was the official interpreter of this camp, and as I have kept daily notes on the things that happened "at the gate" I will endeavour to sketch conditions in this camp from the very beginning till the end of the war.]

The Jap Camp authorities at Tjimahi with whom we had to do in Camp No. 5 were the following:

Bunken Sho Co: Captain SEIGI TAKAGI)all

SEIGI TAKAGI

(from April 4 till July 17th '44)Japanese
temporary Lt. KASAHARA)

KASAHARA
EGAMI

Sergeant Major for General Affairs: EGAMI

Interpreter: S. HATA (civilian with unknown Army rank)
some Japanese and

Under their command they had a number of Koreans, mostly scoundrels, and a number of Heiho's (Indonesian guard-soldiers)

Baros Camp Commander: from March 1st 1944 - May 20 1945:
T. ARAKI (Japanese) (Civilian)
from May 20th 1945 - the end:
Sergeant AOKI (Japanese)

ARAKI

AOKI

(after the capitulation, on September 23rd 1945 it was suddenly thought advisable to put a 2nd Lt. named UTSUMI in charge of the camp)

UTSUMI

Baros Sub Commanders: From April 8th 1944-October 20th 1944: KAZUYAMA (Korean)
From October 21st 1944-May 20th 1945: KYOHARA (KOREAN) HIGASHIBARA
From May 20th 1945-August 1945: KYOHARA (Korean)
From August 1945-September 1945: KUNIMOTO (Korean) who misbehaved himself in Camp No. 6

KAZUYAMA
HIGASHIBARA
KYOHARA

KUNIMOTO

Amongst the Korean Heiho-Guard commanders who misconducted themselves in Camp No. 5, those underneath are outstanding:

TAKEMOTO
SHIRAYAMA
ISHIKAWA

TAKEMOTO
SHIRAYAMA
ISHIKAWA

Until May 1944 police-men were used to guard the camp. [One of the main shortcomings of the Japanese system was the fact that the superiors never bothered much about the camp situation.

The Colonel ANAMI (from Bandoeng), the Captain TAKAGI or others, until the capitulation of Japan, practically never exchanged a word with the Dutch Camp Management, or were inclined to listen to them.

ANAMI
TAKAGI

The camps were left in charge of uneducated brutes like ARAKI, who on their turn left the camp for whole days

ARAKI

in charge of some Korean soldier-guard, to a rogue like
TAKEMOTO.

TAKEMOTO

The Jap in charge of this camp, ARAKI, certainly was not educated. Many times I had to explain to him the simplest affairs. He had never heard of the Salvation Army, and when the former position of an internee had to be explained many times things were beyond his comprehension.

Once when a medical protest had been filed about the food situation he said to six doctors and to the Camp Management:

"You are not prisoners of war. You are only civilians. Prisoners of war are any country's valuable assets, however you civilian prisoners are nothing. You are just like paper cuttings spread and lost by the wind. If you people die, it can not be helped, and it is only natural. You are always asking too much."

The sub-commander KAZUYAMA knew more, and yet on August 8th 1944, when a lot of registrations were ordered, he asked me what Free Masons were, and whether Free Mason was the name of their country.

The above quotations will sufficiently illustrate their intelligence.

The Camp Commander and the Sub-Commanders always were hinting at the former positions of internees. To people engaged in cleaning the toilets or transporting dirt they would still say: "You still give yourselves airs, you people are still arrogant and conceited" and all of you must forget your former social positions."

About the Sergeant Major EGAMI can be said that he generally behaved correctly, that he energetically and severely joined in the beatings when big offences had taken place, and that fortunately all his sub-ordinates, amongst whom there were so many scoundrels, were scared of him:

EGAMI

The interpreter HATA, always was unreliable; he would listen to complaints, pretending to sympathize and to understand, but one never got any results from him. (As to getting no results this goes practically for every Jap. when no force can be applied.)

HATA

Finally one thing should be said about Captain TAKAGI, the Tjimahi "Bunkensho-Cho". After the capitulation he is one of the few Japs who at least for a few weeks earnestly helped us and cooperated fully. Many even then, only pretended to do so.

TAKAGI

From the very first day the Army took over on March 1st 1944 we requested:

1. contact with families.
2. better food.
3. medical supplies.
4. repayment of money put "on deposit" by Indonesian Civilian Camp Commanders in the Bandoeng Camps.]

The Sergeant Major for general affairs, EGAMI promised that he would do his best arranging these matters and the results were as follows:

EGAMI

1. On August 24th 1944 we could write our first post-cards (in Malay) after two years imprisonment. We were not allowed to ask for money. These post-cards were handed us by Araki and Kazuyama with bad grace. And now after 2 years we were forced to write them in great hurry, overnight! This marks their character!

The first Red Cross mail received during the war from abroad came on September 12th 1944. (Most of the Red Cross mail from abroad came after the Capitulation).

2. The food situation gradually improved a little, but IF WE HAD HAD TO EXIST ON WHAT THE ARMY SUPPLIED DISASTER COULD HAVE FOLLOVED.

Only through bribes and corruption our canteen managed

to get additional foodstuffs. Through the sale of valuables, gold teeth etc. large amounts of much needed articles could be bought unofficially.] In this way only the Jap Camp Commander Araki allowed additional food. For workers Capt. Takagi allowed some black-market rice, to be bought by them. The Korean sub-commander Kazuyama, although he was arrogant and a big nuisance, actually did very much to procure more food. Not only for this camp, but also for Camp 4. His successor Higashibara also helped very much. Fortunately our camp had a large vegetable garden, which very ably and intensively cultivated also was a great help.

TAKAGI

HIGASHIBARA

A separate detailed report on the food situation is written by our "Mess-sergeant". [I should state here, however, that to save our serious patients rats and dogs were prepared for the hospital.

3. Medical supplies as received from the Jap always remained very insufficient.

IF WE HAD NOT RECEIVED RED CROSS SUPPLIES AND IF WE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO BUY ADDITIONAL MEDICINES WITH OUR OWN MONEY, MANY MORE OF US WOULD HAVE DIED. The Medical Staff of the Camp and the Camp Management applied for medicines many times. From time to time we were allowed to buy medicines and such supplies were a God-send. The Bandoeng dispensary "Merduka" did splendid work in obtaining the medicines required. Later on, from March 1st 1945, we were no more allowed to buy medicines notwithstanding the fact that the Camp Regulation No. 33 permits such purchases. After the Capitulation the Medical Staff received many cases of Red Cross Medical supplies, kept at the Tjimahi Head Office of the Japanese.]

Our medical staff will certainly supply further detailed reports about these medical matters and about sanitary conditions in the camp. [Also disinfectants were always very insufficient, even the supply of soap

4. After a long investigation the old deposits amounting to about Fl. 5000.- were actually paid out on June 6th 1944. On May 30th we received the first medical supplies from the Japanese Medical Administration. Later on such supplies were repeated monthly, but in very small quantities and insufficient. Araki said on April 17th 1945: "You have to be thankful for anything you get at all."

It should be remembered that throughout the 3½ years the Jap Army Service Corps always stuck to the limit of 25 cents per head for civilian internees, notwithstanding the fact that prices during 1944 and 1945 were ten times higher than in 1942. On April 26th 1944 the Jap officially dared to ask for a detailed "ideal food supply", but based on the above old limit of 25 cents. During August/September and October 1944 they even kept supplies low as the Jap said we had a debt of 20,000 guilders, which first had to be refunded.

I shall now start a chronological account of the main events, and I think that in this way I shall succeed in giving a picture of the conditions under which we had to live.

- March 3rd 1944: Japanese Army officials seated at 3 tables, counted all internees, who marched by. This was the beginning of the Jap Army reign of terror.
- March 11th : The Army directed 54 internees (volunteers) to two farms in the neighbourhood. The produce of these farms was promised to be entirely for the benefit of the camps; later on much went to the Japs and/or Heiho's. This camp had to supply daily about 200 workers for

the Lewigadja farm; in the beginning we had much difficulty in recruiting these workers as the Korean guards did much beating. When in the morning there was one man short of the required number or we were a few minutes late, camp-officials were kicked, beaten and threatened with further corporal punishments if it happened again. They also threatened to close the canteen.

The Jap Commander Araki never interfered, on the contrary fully endorsed such threats. Later on the Guard-commanders Takemoto and Shirayama often also joined the beating party. They would say: "Beatings at Lewigadja only take place when there is reason for it, and workers should not be afraid to go."

As many of the workers had no shoes, many got foot-wounds when working and when we asked for disinfectants to be supplied the reply was: "We have none, better use salt." Later on with our own money we

bought wood for making clogs. The two Koreans at the Lewigadja farm, Kyokawa and Okugawa, belonged to the first "to get wise" as already in August 1944 their attitude completely changed.

In 1945 when we did no more supply the daily workers, they sent us much vegetables, however, partly this was done after a "commercial treaty" had been made with our canteen people.

March 13th 1944: From the Central Administration Tjimahi, a Jap called Hirayama made his first appearance. He was an arrogant blighter, who ordered with much threatening, an investigation of all technicians in the camp. Also on future occasions he applied the terrorising way to get things done by the office Staff and practically never used a polite word, except when he was in trouble himself. He was nicknamed "Slapping Peter", and until his transfer to some other place remained a perfect pest.

All investigations and reports had to be done in a ridiculously short time, and beatings followed when a small typing error was found later on.

On March 27th new information-slips were given to be made up by the internees themselves in capital letters. When it was found by him, that some forms were written by barrack-commanders to help internees, five of them were very severely beaten with a big bamboo-pole, and kicked against the shin. One sector-commander was so severely beaten that he became unconscious, and was in the camp-hospital for days.

March 23rd 1944: By order of the Japanese Military Police all remaining blank paper, in whatever form, was to be handed in. This again was a serious handicap for the internees.

March 27th '44: The Jap Camp Commander Araki, ordered a registration of all watches in the camp. This was the beginning of much trouble. Internees who did not register were threatened. Registration was repeated several times as new people came into the camp. Sale of watches to "outsiders" was forbidden on June 11th 1944. The registration list was sometimes borrowed by the Korean guards, and many watch-trade incidents followed. Extortion at low prices occurred regularly. Protests from our side to Araki had no results: Rogues don't split on each other! Araki would say that the prices we expected were unfair, and that we had to sell! People who refused selling were beaten by Araki. Also quite often the Japs would quarrel

ARAKI

TAKEMOTO
SHIRAYAMAKYOKAWA
OKUGAWA

HIRAYAMA

between themselves over a watch, which always resulted in difficulties for internees. Extortion was also a common practice of Takemoto. Ishigawa allowed his friend (name unknown) to call the camp-leader at 10 p.m. and order Commander of the Heiho guard to produce a Mido-watch for him in 15 minutes, under penalty of a heavy beating with a club which was held ready! Naturally the Camp Commander refused and in this case, when the name of the Sergeant Major Egami was mentioned, they gave up the effort.

At the time when Araki had native mistresses he also ordered a registration of sarongs on June 11th 1944, which he extorted at cheap prices.

March 28th 1944: We requested Araki that fathers and sons in different Tjimahi & Bandoeng camps be put together. This was "promised" as soon as the central administration was ready. This request was repeated any number of times, however, the administration apparently never got finished, except after the capitulation of Japan, when these transfers were arranged by us in no time, now with full official cooperation by the Jap! (Unofficially at Tjimahi only some exchange of boys could be arranged in December 1944).

March 29, 1944: At the evening roll-call two internees were missing. This was promptly reported and the Camp-Commander Araki and a Sergeant investigated the case and seemed to behave properly about it.

March 30, 1944: The next day, however, Barrack and Sector Commanders concerned were called and terribly beaten with bamboo poles. First by Hirayama himself, and then by Indonesian policemen, ordered by Hirayama to give 50 blows to each person. A few of these policemen executed this order with much gusto; others did their best to help us.

Some of the victims were carried back into the camp unconscious. The two fugitives also got severe punishments plus 2 weeks solitary confinement. On this occasion a Japanese quartermaster-sergeant (name unknown) placed 30 nightwatchmen in two rows opposite each other and then ordered them to hit each other in the face for 15 minutes. If the slapping was not hard enough he took action himself. The Jap Camp Commander Araki enjoyed the above shows immensely. He also remarked: "If internees get too much food, they only escape."

March 30, 1944: Three boys "had laughed"! All three were beaten by Araki, the Camp Commander, who then assembled all sector commanders and told them that internees should never laugh when a Jap passed.

During the months of March and April 1944 practically every day we asked for improvement of food. Any number of times we asked for urgently needed:

- kitchen equipment (drums, buckets, etc.)
- baskets for rice; covers for baskets against the flies.
- brooms and brushes for cleaning.
- bamboo for making beds for the sick and the old, as at that time we all slept on the floor; many even without a mattress.
- blankets or gunny bags.

However, these were never supplied. Only later on, after much pleading we were allowed to buy them with our own money! Bowing to any Jap, Korean or Heiho was much more important to the

camp-commander than these requests.

According to article 22 of the camp regulations visits by relations could be granted, however, never not even in cases of serious illness, was any such visit allowed.

When relations called to take a boy out for the funeral of his mother, it was refused. Reports of deaths of relations always came very late or never.

Talking about the Camp Regulations, it should be mentioned here, that although on paper the internees had a Committee for self-Government, in reality such Self-Government was a complete farce. The Japs interfered with practically everything.

April 9th 1944: Several internees came to the camp commander Araki to show their daily portions and to complain about hunger. He first lent a willing ear, and promised to do his best. On April 9th he called about 30 hungry and dissatisfied internees to his house, put questions and selected four. Then he wanted these four to do spying for him in the camp! All refused. This little incident shows typical Jap mentality!

A Korean called Wada, a typical "new order" brute, hating all foreigners, was in charge of materials. He ordered a collection of iron scrap in the camp. When not enough was produced, he gave the camp leader a terrible beating with a large bamboo pole, and slapped the Sector Commanders in the face. WADA

This collection of scrap-iron was repeated three times. Even small pieces of iron used as utensils had to be delivered from the barracks. The Japs threatened with corporal punishments if iron scrap was found. With much difficulty we managed to save some of the iron dustbins; many were taken away however, and the dirt had to be collected and transported in old baskets. New ones were not available.

This Korean Wada, known to all internees as "Thrashing John" or "Gaspie Rufus" misbehaved himself badly in all Tjimahi camps. On April 7th 1944 at 11 a.m. he ordered a drawing to be made for a new kitchen, with a statement of all required building material, all necessary kitchen-utensils, etc. The drawing and the statement had to be ready at 6 p.m.: If later on one mistake would be found "he would murder all concerned, including the interpreter".

On April 8th 1944 he ordered that the architects who made the kitchen drawing were not to leave the camp, as any time the new construction might begin. This new kitchen, however, always remained one of the many plans for improvement.

Practically always when this buffian visited the camp or the office he chose a few victims and gave them a beating, or kicked them.

He is also one of the many who talked to us this way:

"You people have no country anymore; this camp is your country!"

"You all must thank the Imperial Japanese Army for anything that you receive".

To-day the Captain Takagi gave a written order that no property should be taken away by guards. This was all very well in theory, however, this report will tell how things worked in practice.

April 12th 1944: Kazuyama was appointed sub-commander on April 8th. To-day he assembled all Sector Commanders and Barrack Commanders and said:

"Nobody should try any conspiracy or work out individual schemes. All orders must be strictly obeyed. You are the eldest brothers of the internees. You could make it clear to all, that outside the camps they can not make a living. The Japanese Imperial Army looks after you now. If one of you all is an offender, I will punish 2800 internees!"

April 19th 1944: Payment of 15 cents per day for workers was announced to-day. In the beginning this was a great help, but later on practically nothing could be bought anymore for such a small sum.

April 20th 1944: We were allowed to start a rabbit farm. The Jap, however, did not allow any to be eaten without his permission, which he very seldom gave. (Rabbits however will multiply quickly and fully cooperated with our own ideas on this subject!) Only after the capitulation the Jap "kindly allowed" rabbits to be killed. On May 4th 10 young pigs were received by us. We could not keep them alive as the kitchen waste was not sufficient.

Air-Raid Precautions:

The Camp had no markings of any kind to show that this was a civilian internment camp. On April 19th 1944 light control was started and air-raid regulations were made.

During air-raid alarm all internees had to go into the barracks, except some M.R.P. groups. The digging of air-raid shelters was refused, except for the two barracks with 200 old men, who on June 8th were somewhat separated from the rest of the camp.

May 8th 1944: On May 8th 1944 all barracks had to be provided by the internees with baskets with sand and buckets with water. These baskets and buckets sometimes became a nightmare, as any Jap guard looking for trouble, and finding a straw in a sand basket or finding a bucket not quite full, would go into a rage and start beating and/or kicking.

May 17th 1944: On May 17th order was given not to smoke outside after 8 p.m. Later on in June 1944 it was forbidden to smoke when strolling about, also during the day. As a precaution against fire all ash-trays had to be 1/3 filled with water. Any offences against such rules were punished by heavy beatings, specially by Takemoto and Shirayama.

Many times we were ordered to give the camp a special cleaning, as some high placed Jap official would call and inspect the camp. Sometimes three weeks beforehand the Jap Commander and the guard were nervous, bullied us to the limit so that when such "illustrious" Jap came the internees would bow correctly and he would get a favourable impression of the discipline of the camp. Such visits by Jap officials from Batavia or Bandoeng (Colonel Anami), always lasted only a few minutes. They inspected the guards and their quarters, just looked into the camp and left. Requests made by our camp-leader or others to talk with them were always refused.

May 13th 1944: On May 13th we asked for special markings to be given to the deaf and the blind in the camp, to prevent them being beaten. These marks were never given in this camp. The Jap said that their friends should warn them in time if they had to bow. Naturally it happened that deaf men were beaten. One of them showed me a letter given him by a Japanese when he was still free. The letter (in translation) read as follows:

"This Dutchman should not be beaten as he can not hear what is said to him".

I mention this because it again marks the Jap mentality.

May 16th 1944: On May 16th inquiries were made into persons of British Indian Nationality. This was at the time when the Jap propaganda launched their "March on New Delhi" campaign. Kazuyama and several others at that time said to me:

"We are now marching on Calcutta and New Delhi; the whole of British India will become under our control. Then we shall conquer Siberia, and finally we shall settle with Germany. This war, may be a 100 years war. If the U.S.A. and Britain do not give in, we or even our children shall continue this war till our final victory. The fact that this war may last 100 years is the reason that our and your food distribution system is so strictly limited."

May 25th 1944: Two internees were taken away to the Tjimahi Head Office, as correspondence with their families had been discovered. Naturally they underwent a severe punishment. At the Tjimahi Head Office in such cases they were usually terribly flogged, thrashed and kicked, when tied to the two trees in front of the Captain's office! The champion executioners of such maltreatments were WADA and ISHIGAWA, but practically everybody would join. Also in the evening when they were drunk, the guards would come into the cell and beat the prisoners!

The food rations during the period of punishment was: once a day boiled rice, salt and water.

It was discovered during the next few weeks, that hundreds of others were also involved! Including many of the policemen who guarded the camp. (As a matter of fact secretly regular mail with fixed closing hours had existed!)

About 30 offenders were crowded into a small bare prison-room for some weeks. The camp as a whole was punished by:

the closing of the camp-shop for 2 weeks
no musical performances for 2 Sundays.

If it happened again the camp-shop would be closed forever and workers would receive no more payment of 15 cents a day.

May 28th 1944: We were ordered to wear our new Army Administration numbers. The order was all right, but during the past years a great many internees were beaten severely for the small offence of one moment forgetting to wear a number or not to wear it properly.

May 29th 1944: In the camp the foot-paths were tiled, which during the rainy season, when the camp was very muddy, was a great help to keep the rooms clean. Most of these tiles however, were taken out to be used elsewhere, after which on rainy days the muddy foot-paths and the mud in the rooms were a perfect misery.

From May 29th the Police Guard of the camp was changed and every day about 25 Heiho's under a Korean Commander mounted the guard. The real misery for the camp started from this day as practically all these Korean guard Commanders were uncivilized brutes, who from day to day terrorized the camp. The Champion was Takemoto, who called himself proudly "the tiger of Tjimahi"! He was a beast, a sadist, who undoubtedly is our war-criminal No. 1. Even many of the Hei ho's under his command would gladly murder him. As mentioned before, he also extorted valuables under threats and was guilty of practically every misbehavior and cruelty. He even forced internees to produce medicines like Cibasol or Prontosil, which he or his friends needed for curing their venereal diseases, or which they sold in town to Chinese at prevailing high prices (One Cibasol tablet sold in town for F 1.100 - or more). The names of other guards who badly mishandled internees I repeat here, they are: Shirayama and Ishigawa.

SHIRAYAMA
ISHIGAWA

Already on May 30th, the whole camp was threatened with heavy punishment if the bowing was not correct, and if the commands were not loudly given. We told the Jap that we were civilians of all ages, that the yelling of commands was entirely strange to us and asked for certain leniency, however, from May 1944 till the day they left, most of the Korean guards caused enormous trouble for every small offence: often internees were kicked and beaten without them knowing what it was all about, until I could give the explanation. We also had to bow to the Hei-ho's, as they were part of the "Imperial Japanese Forces". The Koreans said: "You have to forget all thoughts of the past".

The Camp Commander Araki, always seemed to enjoy the punishments. He never interfered and mostly "joined the fun". Beatings were done by bamboo poles, heavy sticks, iron rods, leather belts, chains, a specially prepared leather whip, and a bull's pizzle. The latter two we first dipped in water, to ensure more pain (the whip used I have taken from the Jap's office and is sent herewith as proof).

By Araki, Kazuyama, Higashibara, Kiyokawa and the Korean guards we were daily scolded in very crude words. We were always called to be "arrogant and impudent".

"Our souls were rotting".

"Our inner self was definitely bad and we were a low down lying lot." These noble Japs said to us: "We Japanese hate lying and we shall beat every one of you who tells a lie." A Korean rogue called Nomura, from the Tjimindi farm, said: "I've travelled much from China and the Philippines to Malay, but you people here on Java are the dirtiest scoundrels of the world." This fellow Nomura is also guilty of many corporal punishments for offences. When some internees at the Tjimindi-farm had dared to cheat him he was raving mad for weeks. Later on when new workers were selected he told them that he would treat them with the Bushido spirit. NOMURA

Any incidents had influence on the general camp-situation. Araki then became very unwilling to help at all, with anything we asked. Even transfers of the sick to the Central Hospital became difficult. Araki then only after much talking and explaining from our side, telephoned to the Central Hospital thus: ARAKI

"Say, one of these animals needs an operation; what shall we do? Let him die or arrange a transfer?"

Eventually in most cases we managed to get patients transferred, but often after a delay, and a transfer was seldom easily obtained from Araki. On October 27th 1944 the Camp doctor asked for a transfer of 25 dysentery patients, all new cases in two days. Araki said: "Not necessary" and his decision was final.

Practically all Japs and Korean guards had the habit of entering the barracks unexpectedly in the hope to find something. Often they entered the barracks around 10 p.m. when people were sleepy and many had gone to bed. Even then, if the bowing was not correct, many were beaten.

June 3rd 1944: An extensive investigation was made as to members of real "pure-sang" East Asiatic races, in the camps: Details also had to be given of the different kind of mixtures. If there were internees who had more than 50% German blood, they also had to be placed on the list.

This day bell-signals were started. This campbell signal became a real nightmare, as any Jap or Korean who got into a rage, used them to assemble his victims.

To-day under orders from Araki a camp police was established: "to control impudent persons and prevent them being sent to a penal settlement". The idea was alright, but Araki and Kazuyama wanted this camp police to work for them. He never succeeded in getting his way, except when in the interest of the camp, trading with Hei-ho's had to be stopped, as explained later on in this report. ARAKI
KAZUYAMA

Recreation: Since the Army took over any form of recreation was forbidden, but since the beginning of May '44 once a week we were allowed to have some music from 8-9 p.m. on Sundays.

May 30th 1944: All musical instruments were taken in for two weeks as one of our musicians had softly practiced a tune while he was writing notes on a week-day. During our weekly music hour we were only allowed to play Japanese, German, Italian and Hungarian music. Although we applied for permission many times, singing, stage shows, lectures and lessons remained strictly forbidden. Sports were completely out of the question, also owing to our physical condition. Since June 9th once a week a few hours of practicing music was permitted.

December 10th 1944: On December 10th all books, magazines, writing-books and paper had to be handed in to be censored. After one month the bibles were returned on January 12th, HOWEVER ALL OTHER BOOKS (about 3000) WERE LOCKED UP AND ONLY RETURNED AT THE END OF THE WAR! For 9 months no one was supposed to have a book. When books were found even in the sick rooms, the Camp Commander Araki and his assistants would raise hell and beat the offenders. When the Japs saw people reading it irritated them; internees were supposed to work! In June and July 1945 the Korean Kyohara punished also the Sector Commander if books were found. He forced offenders and their barrack and Sector Commanders to kneel for 3 hours, with sharp edged pieces of firewood between the legs and thighs. Some of the offenders fainted and

lay down on the ground for hours. One of them because he had an uncensored bible! He said "this is only a light punishment".

The withholding of books for 9 months was under orders from the Jap captain Takagi or the interpreter Hata, who always was too busy to attend to the censorship, although asked a dozen times. Then at the end of the war Hata came to release a part of the books he remarked:

TAKAGI
HATA

"Please do not misunderstand, I have always been so busy. It was always my intention to quickly check and return the books to you."

A typical Jap excuse!

Valuable books on history, art, economics and politics, including all writing-books used by the internees during these years for studying purposes, were taken away and used by the Japs for making writing paper.

Red Cross Relief Goods.

May 23rd 1944: The first Red Cross Medical Supplies were received.

June 6th 1944: On this day, after much delay, we received our first Red Cross food parcels from the International Red Cross. The parcels were handed over but certainly "with bad grace."

The Korean Kazuyama and the Japs standing around the parcels made remarks like this:

"Now this is the Imperial Japanese Army spirit; we distribute such goods. Now don't think that our nationals will ever receive anything sent by our Red Cross Organisation."

The above remarks clearly illustrate that they do not have the slightest notion that the International Red Cross Organisation means, and these Jap ideas should be corrected. Of the cardboard packing boxes many were commandeered by the Japs. [Talking about Red Cross parcels I mention here that a second lot of parcels was received at Tjimahi on May 4th and after delay distributed on May 26th 1945.]

The Jap made much fuss about the sinking of the Red Cross steamer "Awa Maru". Stories on the sinking were handed us, in which was stated that "they would settle with conceited America on the battlefield." 100 internees had to write their opinion about the sinking by the American Navy and the "grace" of the Jap authorities in distributing the goods. [The way this second lot was distributed is disgusting. All labels of the cans and packages were taken off (in other camps even the labels of medical supplies with directions for use). All boxes with raisins, chocolates, sugar, soap etc. were opened and the contents poured into large barrels.

The official order all over Java was that also the cans had to be opened and we were first told to come and fetch contents in buckets.

We protested and managed to get the cans unopened, however within 48 hours all empty cans had to be returned to the Jap authorities!

(These empty cans were probably sold by them at high prices were obtainable). The medical staff of the camp declared that much of the benefit was lost owing to the hurry in which everything had to be consumed. All Red Cross parcels received contained International Red Cross postcards for acknowledgment. These postcards were all confiscated when the parcels were opened. Finally I declare that foodstuffs and cigarettes, also articles of clothing were taken from the parcels by many of the Jap and Korean guards. Soon after the arrival of Red Cross parcels at the Central Tjimahi Office, I saw Kei-ho's and Japs smoking Chesterfield and Camel cigarettes, long before distribution to internees had taken place. At the Tjimahi Head-Office the Japanese Military Police checked the contents of each kind of Red Cross parcels.

That at the Tjimahi Head-Office Red Cross Medical supplies were withheld till after the capitulation, I have already stated before.]

May 26th 1944: All cameras, typewriters, sewing-machines, electric fans, electrical cooking apparatus, big chairs, desks, beds, telescopes, gas-rings etc. were confiscated, but of course these articles were never in our possession in the camp.

Labour:

Apart from the daily 200 workers for the Lewigadja-farm we had to supply the following number at various times:

200 workers for the soy-factory at Tjimahi

300 workers for constructing sheds at Tjimindi

we often tried to get this number reduced, but always without results. The 300 Tjimindi workers were forced up to 500 for a few days on September 25th 1944. This great number of workers was far too much for this camp of 2800 and after much arguing we managed to get this high number reduced with 200.

The cooperation of Araki, the Camp Commander in obtaining this reduction was nil. Araki was always sneering at internees who did not (COULD NOT) work. He would say: "they are just like cattle, they do nothing but sleep and eat. It does not matter a bit if they get little food".

The daily groups of workers, when leaving the camp in the morning were always threatened with beatings, or threatened "to be murdered", if any contact with the local population or with internees, from other camps was made.

Several times contact with wives or children was discovered and in these cases the punishment was terrible. Ordered by KAZUYAMA all 300 workers had to kneel with bare knees on the gravel, and had to hold up their hands above their heads. This was kept up for one hour: If anyone moved they were beaten and kicked. Several ended up unconscious. The motto of the Japs always was "If one of the group is an offender, then all shall be punished". In one instance when on 26/9 two men of barrack No. 11 had been caught in an attempt to send a letter to their families, all inhabitants of the barrack, including many old and weak men, also had to undergo the above kneeling-down punishment. At the sight of so much suffering by innocent old men the offender pleaded with the Jap to beat him as much as they wanted, if he would only stop this collective punishment, however with little result.

Apart from the collective punishments the culprits were terribly mishandled, mainly again by Araki, Takamoto and Shirayama, until they were unconscious and were carried to a hospital bleeding heavily.

Kicking against the head, after the victim fell was a favourite action of Araki and others.

SHIRAYAMA made his victims stand to attention and then with his gloved fists knocked them out on the chin. Then he would empty a bucket of water over the victim's head, and make him stand up again to repeat the fun. The Camp Director ARAKI was always present. ARAKI and SHIRAYAMA on July 8th 1944 punished the internee (Biljart) so cruelly that he was in the hospital with wounds on his legs for about 8 months.

This man according to ARAKI had not properly bowed to the Captain; the victim had left his glasses and could not see properly.

Another favourite punishment of all Japs and Koreans was to beat "offenders" with bamboo against the bare calves of the legs, until the skin would burst and blood pour out.

The spirit of the victims always remained unbroken. Always being close as interpreter, several times after flogging parties I had to change my shirt owing to blood splashes from the victims!

Another way of ARAKI to pester us, was never to tell for what purpose workers were needed. He would just "order" 50 men, and if after 5 minutes they were not there, he would enter the camp with a bamboo pole or a whip and "collect" anyone he saw near.

During this second half of 1944 the corporal punishments were too numerous to tell all. The reasons varied between:

1. Our attitude was bad and we were not humble enough.
2. We were arrogant and conceited.
3. Our "etiquette" was wrong or we had no etiquette at all.
4. We had run away when a Jap was approaching, which was an insult to a member of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

5. They could read from our faces that our hearts were not sincere, and that our thoughts were insulting to the Imperial Japanese Army.
6. Disobedience was stamped on our faces.
7. More than 5 men were seen together.
8. The water taps were not properly closed (owing to bad materials).
9. The lights were put out one minute late.
10. Cigarette-butts were found in the gutter.
11. People had smoked during the night.
12. People were found in the bathrooms after "lights out", or before the morning roll-call.
13. There had been talking after "lights out".
14. People played bridge in the neighbourhood of working groups.
15. A nightwatchman had put on a blanket against the cold, and had not bowed in time.
16. They found fault with the way a group of workers reported at the gate.

and others.

I had to translate many moralizing speeches. For many of the above offences ARAKI put men in a bamboo cage day and night, sometimes for 2 weeks. Sometimes a notice board giving the reason had to be placed there.

When words were exchanged between workers and Indonesians they got specially mad. On October 1st SHIRAYAMA said to 300 workers SHIRAYAMA going out: "If any of you talk to Indonesians or others, with my sword I will cut off all your necks".

Apart from all these terrorizing measures we often had the Kempei here, taking away suspects. When Kempei victims returned to the camp, most of the time they were physical wrecks, who had to go straight to the hospital. Several of our friends never returned and were later reported to have died. The beating of old and weak men seemed to have a special attraction for ARAKI.

ARAKI

June 26th 1944: I saw ARAKI beating old men of over 60 with the bull's pizzle, on the head, on the back, and against the legs, as according to him they had not bowed correctly. I saw some of these old men on their knees afterwards, asking God what they had done to deserve such treatment. I have seen ARAKI, the Camp Commander, beating patients, put on transport to hospital, under control of our medical staff, "because they were not lying down on the stretcher, but sat up talking to friends". He suspected them of faking illness.

ARAKI

When on August 8th 1944 189 seafaring men and civilian army employees were made prisoners of war and had to leave the camp, the Sergeant SOENAKAWA and ARAKI distrusted the doctor's statement that one man had a severe attack of calculus in the kidney. They forced the patient to be transported, after injections were given to relieve the pain.

SOENAKAWA

ARAKI

(I might mention here that the order for registration of this group on June 16th also read "including neutrals".)

June 16th 1944: One of the worst beatings took place on this date when on one of the workers, a refugee from Europe called GROEN, was found a small letter from his wife, which letter he had obtained "illegally" six months before and which he kept for sentimental reasons. After a heavy corporal punishment by TAKEOTO and ARAKI this internee was taken to prison at the Tjirah Head Office and so severely beaten by many Japs and Koreans, that after 3 days they returned him to the camp hospital. ARAKI gave as explanation of his poor condition "that he had resisted".

TAKEOTO

ARAKI

June 27th 1944: This morning TAKEOTO beat up an internee because "his attitude towards the Hei-ho's was not humble enough". He was accused of having passed on remarks of one Hei-ho yelling Jap commands. During 1½ hours this man was beaten on his bare back with the bull's pizzle, until his back was one bleeding mass like a raw beef-steak. ARAKI did not interfere. At last KAZUYAMA did; in such cases KAZUYAMA would hold a long moralizing speech and say:

TAKEOTO

ARAKI

KAZUYAMA

"You people are always asking for trouble, like a man in a cucumber garden fixing his shoe-laces, or like a man in an orchard touching his hat."

August 28th 1944: To-day was one of the many times the Camp-leader and the Camp-doctor spoke to the Jap doctor SAKAI, about the poor food situation. We told him that we got from Nippon a bare 1100 calories a day, with lack of proteins, vitamins, fats, etc. etc. This doctor SAKAI was kept up to date with the food situation, and the increasing cases of undernourishment. He never did anything to improve the situation, which was made perfectly clear to him. When in July/August 1945 200 workers after medical examination by doctor SAKAI were directed from this camp to TJITJALEKA, to build a railway dam, under the most appalling conditions, this Dr. SAKAI also visited these Tjitjalanka "stables" and apparently found it not necessary to raise a protest, as any decent doctor should have done. Also the Bandoeng Colonel ANAMI visited the temporary Tjitjalanka camp regularly and apparently allowed our workers to live under such bestial conditions. The workers there had practically no water at all, and that being exposed to the sun the whole day. They slept on the earth and were subjected to much beating. If the war had not come to an end, many of us would have died there. This Tjitjaleka affair should be investigated and those responsible should be brought to justice.

July 23rd 1944: The Korean guard-Commander SHIRAYAMA flogged an internee severely because he had used a magnifying glass to light a pipe! Owing to lack of matches it was a common practice to make use of the sun-rays. This member of the Imperial Japanese Forces suspected that such apparatus might be used for "secret signals"! The magnifying glass was confiscated and smashed to the ground, but later on again "stolen" from the Jap and put back into use. On this same day at 11 p.m. a nightwatchman on duty in front of one of the barracks was hit on the head by SHIRAYAMA, as he neglected bowing correctly. This internee that moment had an attack of asthma.

Religion.

From May 18th 1944 weekly divine services were allowed again, however no sermons and no singing. As this was not sufficient, the Protestant Clergymen applied for permission to explain the Bible. KAZUYAMA agreed on June 8th 1944. On June 26th the Catholics asked for Holy Mass-wine and host. These were refused by Araki. Most of the time not even a shed was available for Divine Services, as the camp was crowded. From July 1944 the Sunday was abolished and Monday was declared a holiday, as in the Jap Army.

August 13th:

The Bishop and the oldest minister requested on August 13th to re-establish the Holy Sunday for our workers. The reply by ARAKI and KAZUYAMA was: "Impossible, you are now under the Nippon Army which takes rest on Monday." "You do not understand your social position, you are asking too much."

When we said that according to their original proclamation when the Army took over, our National customs would be respected, KAZUYAMA said: "Naturally, but you have no country anymore."

Clothing:

Very often we pointed out to the Jap that after years of internment we had insufficient clothes; many had been picked up from the street during razzia's and some had come from jails with practically nothing.

On May 16th and June 1st we were asked how many of us had not sufficient clothing for the next 6 months. We were also asked to give a statement of needed mattresses and blankets, however during 1944 and 1945 only very little was received.

(During 1942 and 1943 nothing at all)

On July 26th 1944 we received: 196 military trousers
121 military coats
272 military hats

On 19th August a small lot of civilian clothes was received, but that was all for thousands of people in 3½ years. It should

he mentioned here that during July 1944 I picked up several Jap conversations about the enormous number of clothes and household goods still held in the women camps. It was the topic of the day!

I am convinced that one of the reasons these original women camps were liquidated was just plain robbery!

Lights.

On June 28th all lamps of 60 watt and higher had to be handed in. This measure made it practically impossible to read at night in the barracks or in the hospitals.

Later on Korean guards commandeered more lamps. ARAKI did not stop them doing so. Many times we asked for new lamps, but never got them. The reply was: "there are none, it is not that we can not make them in Japan, but war-industry comes first." The rooms remained poorly lit and the muddy roads pitch dark. After the capitulation many large lamps were handed in. ARAKI

September 9th 1944: On September 2nd for the first time a group of workers entered the camp from Camp No. 4. Naturally friends and relations in this camp talked with them. The guard commander SHIRAYAMA, when he saw that, raised hell. He ordered the kitchen not to supply any meals until he knew who had had conversation and what they had talked about. He assembled about 25 internees and started hitting them with a bamboo pole, however after a lot of explaining by me and the Camp-leader SHIRAYAMA stopped and listened to reason. SHIRAYAMA

September 15th 1944: An inquiry was held as to Army men in the camp. KZUYAMA said: "People should honestly disclose all connection; they have nothing to fear. On the contrary they will be treated much better. Receive better food and better pay." Very few came forward. When registrations were ordered by the Jap authorities, it was always my policy to translate exactly what the Jap said. Even if his words implied other groups. When such other groups were not specifically mentioned the registration of such persons did not take place. So in this case Navy men and Home-guards were not registered here. KZUYAMA

September 19th 1944: To-day, and also on many other occasions, the Japs tried to intrigue between Dutch Eurasians and pure Dutchmen. They wanted Eurasians, "with the blood of Asia in their veins" to spy for them. KAZUYAMA said we Dutchmen never cared for the Eurasian's fate. When the war was over would we receive them in Holland? They could not stay here of course, if they were not pro-Japanese. And they certainly were not! On August 31st, our Queen's Birthday, I saw groups of Eurasians lined up outside their barracks, softly singing our National Anthem, and on this day Takemoto was on duty in the camp. TAKEMOTO

September 28th 1944: The Korean ISHIGAWA came on duty for the first time. For many months we had been trained by TAKEOTO and SHIRAYAMA, however this brutal, impertinent, irresponsible rascal still increased the pressure. When ISHIGAWA was on duty, nobody was safe, not even the regular office workers who passed his desk 50 times a day. ISHIGAWA
TAKEOTO
SHIRAYAMA
ISHIGAWA

On October 13th 1944 at 8 p.m. when the office staff was extremely busy, working day and night, owing to large transfers of internees, the Head of the Camp Administration in passing in a hurry, forgot to bow one time. On this ISHIGAWA flogged him for one hour, then he called everybody in the office, including some doctors who had been called there to give some medical details, and beat them all with a bamboo pole. Quite unexpected and sudden outbursts like this happened time and again. ISHIGAWA on Oct. 26th ISHIGAWA

ordered the Camp-leader to bring to him all bad and unwilling characters of the camp. He would teach them to obey the Nippon orders. Also many others often gave similar orders, but of course nobody was produced.

October 27th 1944: The Captain TAKAGI today talked to the Camp-leader! He said: "the new men in your camp formerly were all prominent people, they are mostly unwilling to obey any orders and are arrogant, all difficult characters should be brought to ARAKI."

TAKAGI

ARAKI

It must be stated here that on May 22nd, June 27th and October 1st a registration had been ordered in all camps to get the names of all leading persons in Government, business and industry, Specially mentioned were:

engineering
communications
shipping
harbour & dock works
air transport
gas & electricity
agriculture
& all leading Neth. Indies Commercial
Institutions.

All these prominent people, about 1500, were concentrated in Camp 5 during October 1944. These included "jew and free masons", and were not allowed to work outside the camp. They had to wear a red triangle under their number, since January 1st 1945. The reason of this concentration should be found out, probably the Japs had intentions to transfer them "elsewhere".

October 21st 1944: Kazuyama left and a new sub-commander HIGASHIBARA appeared. From the very first day he helped us against extortion and unfair interference by the guards. Later on he was a great help in obtaining additional food-stuffs for the camp, and not only for his own benefit. Like most others however, he was not tempered and he has been brutally beating offenders. During his "reign", trade with Hei-ho guards was booming, as prices for clothing were sky-high, and with proceeds internees bought additional food-stuffs. In 1942 all internees were allowed fl.10,- when entering the camps, so that this trade was inevitable. This trading with Hei-ho's was however strictly forbidden; an official Central auction system was established on October 27th at TJIMAHI, to stop this trade, however, internees got very low prices there, and it took 3 to 4 months to get the proceeds. As a result, and owing to the shortage of materials outside the camps, this illegal trade increased daily. Internees and Hei-ho's were severely beaten for days, put in the bamboo cage for days, however, trade went on flourishing. Sometimes, as on December 5th and 19th the Jap closed the camp-shop for a few days. At last the Japs threatened to stop all additional food purchases by the canteen; even for the hospital.

HIGASHIBARA

In this stage about 25 dealers were asked by the Camp Management and the Camp Police to stop their transactions. When some of them still continued and thus endangered the camp as a whole, reluctantly they were brought to HIGASHIBARA. After beating them on January 14th he put them together in one group and kept them under watch. No further serious trouble occurred.

On December 12th our internal Camp Police had been reorganized and this small force prevented much. The sub-commander HIGASHIBARA several times warned us in time when there was danger of trade being discovered.

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October 1st 1944: ARAKI again assembled our Camp Police and instructed them to quickly report to them everything and to bring all offenders to him. This was never done.

October 6th 1944: At Tjimindi, trading with Indonesians in clothing by one internee was discovered. The offender was punished on the spot. On returning to the camp, however, as usual the Guard Commander wanted to have his share and continued the punishment. This man was beaten heavily. The guards would often tie up victims to a tree or a building with a rope, in a very painful manner. This was also done to-day; as usual again threatenings to punish the whole camp by stopping the canteen-purchasings.

October 27th 1944: A refrigerator was received by the camp and placed in the camp hospital. After a few days, ARAKI and KAZUYAMA ordered this refrigerator to be placed in their quarters. They only allowed the medical staff to put medicines there.

NEWS: One thing that terribly annoyed the Jap was that although they did their best to withhold all news from us, he somehow felt we were "in the know" about war developments. In all Tjimahi camps, there were always some very daring men, who supplied the news. This news-supply did much to keep up the morale of the internees. Newspapers and cuttings were smuggled in; very cleverly hidden, radio sets were kept secretly. Newspapers were stolen from the Jap's office and bedrooms. Later on also the Hei-ho's now getting interested themselves, from time to time, sold newspapers.

On April 6th 1944 ARAKI said, "You people should get rid of the idea that the war may last only another 3 months. You will be prisoners for at least another 2 or 3 years!" For the Jap this was quite a come-down after the contemplated 100 years war.

November 9th 1944: 195 patients were transported to Central Java "where they would get better food and better housing". According to what we heard, conditions in Central Java were worse than here, and many are reported to have died.

November 11th 1944: To-day a new group of 150 internees was expected and preparations made. At 8 p.m. in walked 148 children of 11 and 12 years old, taken from their mothers at Batavia. It was a pitiful sight, as it was raining, but the spirit of these youngsters was splendid. A few days later another transfer came from Batavia, numbering 201, amongst whom 151 men were over 60 years of age!

November 17th 1944: All money above fl.10.- had to be handed in.

November 30th 1944: All Netherlands Indies banknotes had to be exchanged for Jap notes. When the Canteen offered fl.3300.- belonging to the camp, to be exchanged, it was placed on deposit by ARAKI. Only fl.10.- was exchanged.

December ? 1944: A dog had dared to bark when a Jap passed. The Jap was insulted; the owner was beaten and the dog killed. The keeping of dogs was forbidden, but the Jap knew that a few

pets were kept. ARAKI had them all killed, the last one on February 14th 1945, after putting the owner with his dog in a bamboo cage for 24 hours.

January 2nd 1945: The Japs ordered to make a statement of all male relations in other prison camps. Once more they said it was their intention to bring families together as much as possible. Only partly, at Tjimahi we succeeded in getting some children here. An internee, a regular worker, was accused by ARAKI and the sub-commander of being disobedient and unwilling to work. He was beaten and kicked, had to stand till 10 p.m. and after a second beating was then released. Some private tools were found on an internee, who was using them repairing rabbit-hutches. He was struck in the face many times by ARAKI.

January 4th 1945: Takemoto on approaching saw one internee in a group of five hide his wedding-ring. All five were punished. Takemoto went as far as ordering Sector Commanders to produce some gold rings! They all refused and the next morning they were beaten with a bamboo pole, on the pretext, that they did not control properly the roll-call.

January 6th 1945: New internees from the family-camp had been promised that from their deposits certain amounts would be placed at the disposal of their wives, who had stayed behind in Bandoeng. Nothing came of it, and when Araki was approached on the subject he just said: "impossible". He had about fl. 100.000.- on deposit in the names of the few hundred internees and we applied for monthly drawings of fl.40.- for each inhabitant of the camp, to which depositors agreed, and which had been allowed in Batavia. Our proposal was refused.]

January 9th 1945: 30 internees were allowed to write down anonymously their thoughts and impressions on camp-matters. Many complaints were lodged, however with no results.

January 13th 1945: General searching of the barracks. All had to go outside and searching parties went into our buildings. Nothing much was found but many books and writing books with notes were taken away and burned. Many books were saved by the internees, carrying back through one door, the books which had been taken out by the Japs through another! Some medicines were stolen. This was the second searching; having had one before in January 1944. At that time much more was taken away; in some cases even photographs of wives and children.

January 15th 1945: 78 British subjects received fl.5900.- (fl.75,84 each) through the Apostolic Delegate at Tokyo, from Vatican City. fl.5,84 was paid in cash and the balance was placed on deposit. The British shared with Americans. After a few monthly payments of fl.10.- per person, drawing was altogether forbidden. After the capitulation of Japan the balance was paid out. A second remittance of fl.10.000.- and fl.700.- was received by the British and Americans after the capitulation. They donated the canteen with fl.1500.-]

January 19th 1945: The Dutch in the camp received fl.20500.-. About fl.9.- was paid out to everybody in the camp, except the British and Americans, who had received a remittance a few days before. A second remittance of about the same amount was received also after the capitulation.

January 20th 1945: Contact and remittance of money via the TJIMAHU hospital and Chinese dealers had been traced. The offenders were punished, one placed in the bamboo cage, and on January 28th the culprits who had received and divided fl.12.000.- some 5 months before, were delivered to the Japanese Military Police. After 4 months they returned to the camp. Their treatment, although severe had been better than usual. The attitude of Indonesian guards had also changed for the better. War developments were having their effects.

A Korean guard (name unknown) beat a whole group at the roll-call outside barrack No.11 as one of them had whistled when joining the group.

January 26th 1945: Stricter working-hours were enforced: 9-12-30
1-30-5.-

January 29th 1945: A detailed medical memorandum about the food situation was handed to the Jap authorities. Translated into English and Japanese. The Japs were pretty mad and the result was nil.

February 10th 1945: Probably under instructions from his superiors the Sergeant SOENAGAWA came to the camp and "interviewed" some SOENAGAWA internees on the war situation and on conditions in the camp. Naturally nobody knew much about the war situation except that Japan was losing the war. From the interview it was clear that the Japs were much worried and thinking about coming developments. Soenagawa said however: "It is impossible that a nation with a spirit like Japan can ever be beaten."

February 21st 1945: At 11 p.m. the interpreter was awakened by ARAKI ARAKI as two men working in the kitchen had not bowed correctly. These two men were beaten, thrown to the ground, kicked and then returned to the camp after having had to promise future good behavior.

March 2nd 1945: Araki called Sector Commanders and asked them: "What do you know about the war-situation? How do you think that bad and disobedient characters in the camp manage to get news?" All poker-faced Sector Commanders "had no idea"; we asked for a regular supply of newspapers, as all we got was a few numbers of the "Voice of Nippon" and the "Nippon Times".

The Japs increased their evening rounds through the camp to try and catch us at "news supply". They never found a thing which made them irritable. This evening at 12 p.m. when Araki walked through a barrack with his heavy boots, some internees being half asleep who did not know who it was, shouted: "Don't make so much noise." Araki was raging when he called the interpreter. Two men were called and beaten; one of them was put in the bamboo cage for three days and got pneumonia. Araki said "I will not be insulted. You people all have evil characters and can only misbehave."

March 19th 1945: Some postcards written in Malay language were found "not clear" or "insulting" to the Imperial Japanese Army by the censor Hata. He beat several "suspects" and one was placed in the bamboo-cage for a few days.

April 4th 1945: After transporting firewood some small pieces were still found on the road. These should have been removed. A few hundred men were lined up and were threatened that the whole camp would get no food this day. Finally two young men volunteered for a licking, took the blame and were punished.

April 6th 1945: One internee had dared to put a question to a Korean guard about the distinctives of Korean and Japanese guards. He was beaten by Takemoto. Firstly because he had asked about military matters and TAKEMOTO secondly because he dared to presume there was a difference between Korean and Japanese guards. There certainly was a difference; Araki said one day talking about the Korean sub-commander: "That one is not a Japanese, he is only just like a Chinese!" The Korean sub-commander told us once about Araki: "Don't ask that Jap anything, there is nothing that he can arrange." These quotations clearly show that there was friction between these two members of the Jap forces; and we often had to pay for such friction.

April 7th 1945: A group of workers was beaten and kicked by HIGASHIBARA as they had stopped working before 12-30 p.m. Some of them had to undergo treatment at the camp-hospital. HIGASHIBARA definitely was not a bad character, however he often flew into a rage. After this incident he confessed having been unable to control himself and showed sincere regrets.

April 16th 1945: A saw-mill was started in the camp as a part of the soy factory across the road. The saw-mill workers got extra food and on the whole had no complaints. The Formosan boss of the soy factory Sai behaved decently to the workers.

SAI

April 24th 1945: Again an inquiry was made about the protectors of children in the camp. Once more they were going to bring them together with their fathers. This time nothing happened.

May 14th 1945: A new series of registrations started: Chauffeurs and motor car repair-men; railway men; electricians; armourers and all other technicians. Specially the new sub-commander KYOHARA ordered these registrations with much threatening; if non-registration was found out he beat offenders.

KYOHARA

May 20th 1945: This camp came under new management. The Jap Sergeant AOKI and his assistant Kyohara (Korean) took over from Araki and Higashibara. They said: "We are different from the previous management. We strictly execute orders and want our orders to be strictly executed. The reports on this camp are bad. Too much money came in illegally. Too much food-stuffs were bought illegally and the attitude of the internees all formerly prominent members of your community is still arrogant." Generally speaking the Sgt. Aoki behaved correctly. He strictly carried out the orders he got from higher authorities and has never beaten anybody. After the capitulation when disturbances outside threatened to occur, he was on duty day and night for our protection. Kyohara on the contrary was very conceited and executed collective punishments for individual offences. Kyohara had a special weakness for numbers and anyone for one minute without a number risked severe corporal punishment. After misbehaving himself for about 1 month Kyohara capitulated for the heavy guns of bribes and corruption and restarted the illegal supply of additional purchases which had been stopped when the new management took over.

AOKI

Officially it certainly was the intention to starve us further, as on

May 27th 1945: A new regulation was enforced allowing only a daily 10 cents per person to be bought in the canteen (later on increased to 15 cents for workers). This amount was criminally low as only a cake of soap cost already f.1.40! When we protested and pointed out the enormous rise in prices the reply was: "You people have spent too much in the past. We know this was all money illegally obtained from somewhere and this is a punishment which may last some time." Moreover there is still too much illegal trade with Hei-ho's.

In camp No. 4, Tjimahi illegal trade in clothing had again been discovered and for one day all Tjimahi camps were allowed no food. The new Commander Sergeant Aoki managed to get this order annulled as far as this camp was concerned.

AOKI

May 31st 1945: All payments on deposits held up since April 1945 were to-day officially stopped. Probably all part of the scheme to starve us further. Only after the capitulation was the balance of all deposits paid out.

June 8th 1945: In order to stop illegal trade in clothing with Hei-ho's regulations were made for the storing in the camp of all pieces of clothing above a fixed maximum. If people did not comply they would be severely punished. As Kyohara said: "By me and by people who did not care at all if they murdered some internee."

June 7th 1945: When talking to Aoki about conditions in the camp about food shortage, medical supplies, housing (bed bugs!) etc. Aoki said: "The Java camps compared to the Philippines, Burma, Sumatra and New Guinea are much better. A Japanese Red Cross Authority recently visited Java and he was angry about favourable conditions here." To which Kyohara added: "In the U.S.A. we Japanese are treated badly. Conditions are much worse than yours." Also on account of racial discrimination. If we treat you well we are doing so in the hope that our nationals will also get a similar good treatment. In U.S.A. prison-camps Japanese who complain about food were shot, here in our essays you can complain freely without risk."

It is not necessary here to say anything about treatment of Japanese

in the U.S.A. We know that conditions there were much better. We also know that HERE ON JAVA OUR CAMPS WERE NEVER VISITED BY ANY RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES.

June 10th 1945: A member of the office staff was beaten by Kyohara as he did not bow correctly. This was done "to put an example". Many times orders about some job to be done were given by different Japs, which orders seldom agreed. In such cases the internees always paid the price.

June 19th 1945: The Jap Quartermaster Kanchira beat and kicked our "Mess Sergeant" on account of some stocks in our camp godown. It was a complete misunderstanding but Kanchira was the rough type specially in the beginning. In this case the victim suffered a bruised rib.

KANCHIRA

June 20th 1945: From the International Red Cross we received our first reading matter; some books (10) and some pamphlets on engineering.

June 21st 1945: The new management again insisted on correct bowing. Kyohara said that otherwise he would beat us. Aoki said: "beating should not be necessary at all if you only paid proper attention."

June 20th and June 28th 1945: Uncensored books and electrical water boilers were found and offenders heavily punished as already mentioned under the paragraph "Recreation".

Kyohara said: "Why all this opposition to orders? I will not tolerate any. We follow up orders even if death is involved. I shall educate offenders. My words should penetrate into the hearts of all concerned. I have many ways to punish you all e.g. by stopping all food for everybody in the camp for one week. You people think too much individually. You should all think collectively for the benefit of everybody. You are like a potato in the field; the field as a whole counts." Aoki said: "We Japanese never think of individual gains."

July 4th 1945: Again we strongly protested against lack of calories in our daily food rations. What we got from the Army always was now around 1000 calories per day. The Japs knew that to exist properly a minimum of over 2000 calories was needed. Kazuyama told me once that 2400 calories were necessary. The camp leader told the Jap Commander that people were dying in the hospital owing to lack of meat and I told them that rats, snakes, snails and dogs were caught and killed to provide for the sick. Aoki and Kyohara after consulting the Tjimahi Head Office allowed one or two kilogram meat per week for the hospitals. Kyohara caught and brought us a dog and very proudly said: "30 pounds free of charge". 52 essays were asked from us about the camp situation. Some very clear talking was now done and all 52 essays were translated by our translator into Japanese. The Jap Aoki took it smilingly, he said: (on August 9th 1945) "You people are like frogs in a well that can not see the poor conditions outside. You people say you are getting weaker on account of lack of food but you sleep too much in the day time. You people do not understand yet your position as war-prisoners."

KAZUYAMA

July 24th 1945: The group of workers who were daily fetching our forage from the Central Food depots had to be changed. It was found out that the leader had "illegal" contact with the outside world; although he was sentenced to 3 weeks solitary confinement the attitude of the Japs was much milder than usual. Future developments were dawning.

August 1st 1945: We tried again to get a better water supply, however with no results. The Jap said: "Compared to other camps you are well off. You people have never been at the front and can not understand what a real water shortage is like." In these days Kyohara was beginning to help us with clandestine food purchases of which Aoki was not to know a thing. Kyohara said: "If you have a dog and he performs tricks nicely as ordered by his master, you are inclined to give him something nice. With you it is the same, if you all behave nicely I can do things for you."

August 4th 1945: HATA visited the office and assembled 17 internees who had in their postcards hinted at a quick end of the war; they were beaten by him and later on also by Kyohara who said:

"That you people are conceited and arrogant since birth you can not help, but I will not tolerate it." To the Sector Commanders Kyohara said in this connection: "I will no more allow them to write again or to receive postcards". The soul of the Sector Commanders is rotten. I can read on your faces that you do not take my words seriously."

August 22nd 1945: Although we knew secretly by radio all about the capitulation of Japan, officially we were informed by the Jap to-day, that the war was over.

Aoki said: "There is no defeat, but the war is stopped by the Emperor to have peace in the Orient. The use of a special kind of bomb made noncombatants suffer too much." Apparently the news of defeat was at that time withheld from him.

August/September 1945: After the capitulation the Col. Anami the Captain Takagi and the Camp Commander many times tried to improve the housing conditions by giving more space to each internee (after 500 men had been transferred to Bandoeng in July).

ANAMI
TAKAGI

We refused and said: "for three years we have been lying like dogs and now in the end we are not interested in the changes suggested by you".

The attitude of all Japs and Koreans changed completely after the capitulation. Some suddenly behaved politely trying to save their skin, some of them acted under orders and suddenly used polite words instead of the coarse language they had been using for years. If during these years of internment there had been some purposely organized opposition, the Japs would have had a right to act severely, however all this continuous madness about petty-offences was entirely senseless and purposely done to make our lives miserable.

NEVER AGAIN IN THE FUTURE SHOULD A BUNCH OF DANGEROUS BRUTES LIKE THE JAPANESE BE ALLOWED TO HAVE ANY WEAPONS AT THEIR DISPOSAL.

We can not be thankful enough to all armed forces that contributed in obtaining our release from the hands of such brutal soldiery.

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

一九四二年十月ヨリ一九四三年十月迄私ハ「バンド
ウエンG」收容所ニ抑留サレタ。其處デ時々日本人
ガ收容所ヲ訪レタ時ニハ私ハ通譯トナツタ。

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

「インドネシヤ人」ノ收容所長ト副所長ハナラズ者
デアツタ。彼等ハ抑留者ヲ打ツ處ルト云フ日本流ノ
遣方ヲ踏襲シタ。

我々ハ此ノ收容所ニ於テ非常ナ飢餓ヲ耐エ忍ベネバ
ナラナカツタ。其上我等ガ受ケル少量ノ食事サヘ時
々ハイヤラシイモノデアツタ。何ケ月モノ間具イ米
ヲ食ベタ。

其時分ニハ正常ナ食料ガ容易ニ入手出来タカラソレ
ハ大概腐敗ガ原因ノ一ツデアツタロウ。其九四三年
ヨリ一九四四年ニカケテ死亡シタ抑留者ノ大部分ハ
「L. O. G」收容所デ死亡シタノデアツタ。何故
ナラ其ノ收容所デハ栄養不足ラズツト前カラ發シタ
カラデアル。

衛生状態ハ給水ヲ故意ニ停メラレタ時ハ屢々驚ク
ベキ状態ニナツタ。

醫藥品ノ不足ト收容所ニ更ニ多量ノ醫者ノ來訪ヲ
許可シナイ事ニ依ツテ適當ナ醫療手當モ不可能ニサ

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1.

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レテ居タ。

講演、音楽、授業ソレニ合唱スラ禁ゼラレタ。

二、三ヶ月後ニハ神ヘノ禮拜サヘモ禁止サレタ。親類ヤ友人カラノ送金モ抑留者ニハ渡サレナカツタ。收容所ニ送ラレタ書籍ハ沒收サレ又總テ讀書ハ收容所ニ於テハ禁止サレタ(圖書室ハ承認サレタ。)

親類ノ來訪ハ一九四二年十月以後最早許可サレナクナツタ。

通信ハ決シテ許可サレナカツタ。

總テノ紙、鉛筆、ペンハ引渡サナケレバナラナカツタ。刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケ普通ノ犯罪者ト共ニ投獄サレタ抑留者ハ何モ惡事ヲ働カズ收容所ニ居ル地方人抑留者ヨリモ良イ待遇ヲ受ケタ。

然シ狀態ハ上述ノ如キモノデハアツタガ後日、日本帝國陸軍カ地方人收容所ヲ接收シタ後ノ時期ニ比較スレバ末ダ或ル自由ガ存在シ恐怖ニ依ル支配ハ未ダナカツタ。

一九四三年十月ニ私ハ「L. O. G」抑留者ノ一部ノ者達ト「デマヒ」第五號收容所ニ行ツタ。

××××××××××××××××

食糧狀態ハ「バンドエン」L. O. G 收容所ヨリ良

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好デアツタガ末ダ非常ニ貧弱デアツタ。

一九四四年二月、日本ノ一般人ノ一團ガ收容所ヲ訪レテ收容所ニ於ケル事情ニ就イテ質問シタ。日本語テ私ハ私達ノ總テノ希望ヤ收容所ノ指導者達ニヨツテ改書シテ貰ヒタイコトニ對スル意見ヲ全部申述ベタ。彼等ハ注意深ク耳ヲ傾ケタヨウニ見エソレラ。奪取リサヘモシタガイツモノ様ニ結果ハ零デアツタ。

興味アリ氣ニ伴ルノカ昔カラノ日本人ノ習慣デア
ル。

.....

一九四四年三月一日日本帝國陸軍ガ一般人收容所ヲ接收シタ。其ノ日カラ私ハ此ノ收容所ノ正式ノ通譯デアツタ。ソシテ私ハ「門ノ所」ノ將校ノ居タ所ノデ起ツタ事柄ヲ毎日晝留メテ置イタノデソモソモノ最初カラ戦争ノ終リ迄ノ此ノ收容所ニ於ケル状態ヲ以下ニ描寫セントスルモノデス。

XXXXXXXXXXXX

日本ノ組織ノ主ナル缺點ノ一ツハ上級者が
收容所ノ状態ニ全然無頓着ナ事ダツタ。「
アナミ」大佐（「バンドエン」ヨリ來タレ（アナミ）

3.

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ル一高木大尉等々ハ日本降伏迄和蘭人ノ收(高木)
容所幹事ト殆ンド言葉ヲ交ハサナカツタシ
彼等ノ話ヲ聞コウトモシナカツタ。

收容所ハ荒木ノ如キ無教育ナ連中ノ管理(荒木)
ニ任セラレテイタ。彼等ハ各自反省ニ一日
中收容所ノ管理ヲ或ル朝鮮人ノ兵士警備員
一竹本ノヤウナ悪漢一ニ委セタ (竹本)

此ノ收容所擔任ノ日本人荒木ハ慥カニ無
教育デアツタ

.....

嘗テ食糧状態ニ關シテ吾者ノ抗議ガ爲サレタ時荒
木ハ六人ノ吾者ト收容所幹事ニ左ノ通り云ツタ

「君達ハ戦時俘虜テハナイ君達ハ單ニ一般人ニ過
ギナイ。戦時俘虜ハドシナ國デモ貴重ナ財産ダ。然
シ君達一般人抑留者ハ無價值ダ。君達ハ丁度風ニ依
リ散リ失セル紙切れ同様ノモノダ、若シ君達ガ死ネ
バソレハ仕方カナイ當リ前ノ事ダ、君達ハイツモ餘
リ澤山求メ過ギル。」

××××××××××××××××××

一九四四年三月一日軍ガ接收シタ最初ノ日ヨリ我

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等ハ次ノ諸項ヲ要求シタ。

一 家族トノ接觸

ニ 食事ノ改善

三 醫藥品ノ供給

四 「バンドエン」收容所ニ於ケル「インドネシア」

人一般人收容所長ノ預金勘定ニ依ル金錢ノ返済

××××××××××××××

食糧事情ハ漸次少シハ良クナツタ。然シ若シ我等ガ
軍ノ供給スル食糧支テ生キテ行カナケレバナラナカ
ツタトシタナラバ悲惨ナ状態ガ必ズ起ツタデアロウ。
賄賂ヤ惡徳ニ依ツテノミ我等ノ奴事班ハ追加ノ食糧
ヲドウニカ手ニ入レタ。貴重品ヤ金齒其他ノ賣却ニ
依リ大量ノ必要物品ヲ密カニ購入スル事ガ出来タ。

××××××××××××××

然シ我等ノ重病人ヲ救ウ爲メニ鼠ヤ犬ガ病院用ニ用
意セラレテイタト云フ事ヲ茲ニ申述ベテ置キ度イ。
日本人カラ受取ツタ治療給與品ハ常ニ甚シク不充分
デアツタ。

若シ我々が赤十字社給與品ヲ受トツテ居ナカツタラ
又若シ我々が自分自身ノ金錢ヲ追加ノ藥品ヲ買フ事

5.

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一九四四年三月三十日。然シ乍ラ翌日關係者タル舍
長ト班長達ハ付附ケラレテ竹ノ棒デ酷ク打タレタ
最初平山自身ソレカラ平山ニ命令サレタ。『イン
ドネシヤ』人巡査ガ各人ヲ五十回打ツタ。此等巡
査ノ中數名ハ此ノ命令ヲ非常ナ興味ヲ以テ行ツタ。
他ノ者ハ投擲ヲ盡シテ我等ヲ助ケテ呉レタ。犠牲
者ノ數名ハ收容所ニ人事不省デ運ビ込マレタ。二
人ノ逃亡モ亦嚴シイ處罰ニ加フルニ、二週間ノ單
獨禁錮ヲ受ケタ。此時日本人ノ一給養軍曹(姓名
不詳)ハ三十名ノ夜番ノ者ヲ向ヒ合セテ二列ニナ
ラバセ、お互ノ顔ヲ十五分間殴ルヤウニ命ジタ。
若シ打ち方が充分強クナカッタナラバ彼自身デ殴
ツタ。

× × × × ×

赤十字社救恤品

一九四四年五月廿三日。赤十字社第一回醫療給與品
ヲ受領シタ。

一九四四年六月六日。非常ニ遅レテ本日渐ク國際赤
十字社ヨリノ第一回赤十字社食糧小包ヲ受領シタ。
其ノ小包ハ渡サレタガ儘カニ『不本意』ニ渡サレ
タ。朝鮮人ト復山メ日本人達ガ小包ノ周リニ立ツ

7.

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8.

テイタ。次ノヤウナ事ヲ云ツタ。

「サテ此ガ日本帝國陸軍ノ精神ダ我々ハコソナニ
物ヲ分配シテヤルガ我々國民ナラ我ガ赤十字社カラ
送ラレタ品物ヲ受取ルト思ト大間違ダ。

× × × × ×

赤十字ノ小包ニ就イテ云ヘベ小包ノ第二回目ノ分
ヘ五月四日「デマヒ」ニ於テ受領シタガ分配ヘズ
ツト遅レテ一九四五年五月廿六日ニ行ヘレタ。

× × × × ×

第二回目ノ分配方法ハ嫌惡スベキデアツタ。體ヤ
小包ノ貼紙ハ取りヘガサレタ（他ノ收容所デハ
療給與品ノ貼紙ガ使用^ス明^カト共ニヘガサレタ）
干葡萄、一テヨコレート、砂糖、石炭等ノ箱ハ
總テ開ケラレテ内容物ヘ大キナ樽ノ中ニ放リ込マ
レタ。「ジャヴ」全土ニ於ケル正式命令デハ箱モ
亦開ケロトイフコトデ我等ヘ最初「ベケツ」ヲ持
ツテ内容物ヲ取りニ來イト云ヘレタ。我等ハ抗議
シテドウニカ開^キセラレヌヤウニシタガ四十八時
間内ニ總テノ空^ク箱ヘ日本官意ニ返却サレネベナラ
ナカツタ。（此等ノ空^ク箱ハ高價デ賣レタカラ大概

9.

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彼等ニ依ツテ賣却サレタダロウ。收容所ノ事務ニ
 リハ何モカモ急イデ食ベナケレバナラナカツタ
 メニ效果ハ少クナツタ。言ヒマシタ。受領サレタ總
 テノ赤十字社ノ小包ニハ受領確認用ノ郵便葉書ガ
 同封サレテ居タ。此等ノ葉書ハ小包ガ開封サレタ
 時ニ沒收サレタ。最後ニ私ハ小包カラ食糧、煙草、
 衣類ガ日鮮人ノ守衛多敷ニヨツテ窃取サレタ事ヲ
 言明スル。『デマヒ』本部ニ赤十字ノ小包ガ到着
 シテ間モナク兵補及日本人達ガ『チェスタ―フイ
 ールド』ヤ『キヤメル』ヲ喫煙シテ居ルヲ見タ
 ソレハ抑留者ニ配給サレルズツト以前ノコトダツ
 タ。『デマヒ』本部ニ於テ日本憲兵ハ凡ユル種類
 ノ赤十字給與品ノ内容ヲ検査シタ。
 『デマヒ』本部ニ於テ赤十字醫療給與品ガ降伏後
 海渡サレナカツタト云フ事ハ既ニ前ニ述べタ通り
 デアル。

X X X X X

妻子トノ接觸ガ數回見附カツタ。斯様ナ場合ニハ
 刑罰ハ苛酷ナモノダツタ。故山ノ命令デ三百人ノ
 勞務者ハ砂利ノ上ニ膝ヲムキ出シノ儘膝マヅキソ
 シテ手ヲ頭ノ上ニ舉ゲテ居ナケレバナラナカツタ
 斯様ナ狀態ガ一時間経ケラレタ。誰レデモ動ケバ

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打タレタリ蹴ラレタリシタ。被名ノ者ハ終ニ人
不省ニ陥ツタ。日本人ノ「モットー」ハ筆ニ一
圖ノ一人ガ榮ヲ破レバ全部ノ者ガ處罰サレルト
云フノデアツタ。一例デハ九月廿六日第十一號舍
ノ二人ノ者ガ其家族ニ手紙ヲ出ソウトシテ捕マツ
タ。ソレデ其ノ廠舎ノ老弱ヲ囚ヘズ全部ノ者ハ前
述ノ藤付ケノ刑ヲ受ケネバナラナカッタ。罪ナキ
老人ノ苦シム様ヲ見ルニ耐エ兼ネテ其ノ規則ヲ破
ツタ者ハ若シ集團處罪ヲ止メテ呉レサヘスレバ貴
方達ガ満足スル丈目分ヲ設ツテクレト日本人ニ願
ツタカ殆ンド效果ハ無カッタ。

集團處罰トハ別ニ違反者違ヘ主ト
シテ又モヤ荒木竹本白山ニ依ツテ
非常ニ手荒ク扱ヘレ遠ニ人事不省
ニナリ出血多量デ病院ニ擔キ込マ
レタ。

(荒木)

(竹本)

(白山)

犠牲者ガ倒レテカラ、ソノ頭ヲ蹴ルノガ荒木ヤ
他ノ者ノ好ム違方デアツタ。

(荒木)

白山ハ犠牲者違ヲ不動ノ姿勢デ直立サセタ後手袋
ヲハメタ拳骨デ顎ヲ毆ツテ打ち倒シテ氣ヲ失ハセ
タ。ソレカラ彼ハ「バケツ」ナ杯イ水ヲ犠牲者ノ
頭ニブツ掛ケテ又立チアガラセテハ此ノ興味アル

10.

Doc 5762

事ヲ續ケルノガ常ダツタ。收容所長荒木ハ常ニせ
場ニ居合セタ。荒木ト白山ハ、

(荒木)

一九四四年七月八日抑留者

(白山)

ビルヤイト)ヲ非常ニ苛酷ニ罰シタノデ彼ハ脚ニ
傷ヲ受ケ約八ヶ月間病院ニ居タ。

荒木ニ依ルト此男ハ大尉ニ對シテ然ル可キ敬禮ヲ
シナカッタトイフノダガ此ノ

(荒木)

犠牲者ハ眼鏡ヲ忘レテヨク見ル事ガ出来ナカッタ
ノダツタ。

總テノ日鮮人ノ好ムモウ一ツノ處罰法ハ「違反者」
ノ裸ノ腓ヲ竹デ皮膚ガ破レテ出血スル迄打ツ事ダ
ツタ。

犠牲者ノ士氣ハ常ニ挫ケナカッタ私ハ通譯トシテ
何時モソノベニ居タノデ寄ツテタカツテ管刑ガナサ
レタ後ハ~~犠牲者~~飛抹ノ爲メ橋杵ヲ挾ヘナケレベナラナイ
コトガ復回アツタ。

× × × × ×

右ノ一九四四年後半期ノ間体刑ハ餘リ微多クテ全
部ヲ語ル事ハ出来ナイ。其理由ハ下記ノ如ク種々
アル。

11.

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12.

- 一、我等ノ態度ガ悪ク充分謙遜デナイ。
- 二、我等ハ傲慢デ已惚レテイル。
- 三、我等ノ「禮儀作法」ガ間違ッテ居ルカ或ハ全然禮儀作法ガナイ。
- 四、一日本人ガ近ヅイテ來タ時ニ我等ハ逃ゲタ
ソノ事ハ日本帝國陸軍ノ一員ニ對スル侮辱
デアル。
- 五、我等ノ心持ガ眞摯デナク、ソシテ我等ノ考
ヘ日本帝國陸軍ヲ侮辱シテ居ルト云フ事ヲ
彼等ハ我等ノ顔カラ讀ミ取ツタ。
- 六、不従順サガ我等ノ顔ニハツキリ出テキル。
- 七、五名以上ガ一緒ニ居ルノヲ見タ。
- 八、水栓ガ適當ニ閉メラレテ居ナイ。(所デソ
レハ惡材料ニ基因スルノダ)
- 九、燈火ガ一分遅レテ消燈サレタ。
- 十、煙草ノ吸端ガ下水溝デ發見サレタ。
- 十一、夜間ニ喫煙シタ。

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十二、消燈後或ハ朝ノ點呼前浴室ニ居タ。

十三、消燈後談話シタ。

十四、作業隊ノ近クデ「ブリッチ」/TNTトラン
ブ達ノヲヤツタ。

十三、夜番ガ寒サニ備ヘテ毛布ヲ被ツタソシテ間
ニ合フヤウニ敏感シナカッタ。

十六、門ノ所デ作業隊ガ報告シタ遣方ガ悪カッタ。

其他ノ理由デアル。

私ハ多クノ訓戒演説ヲ翻譯シナケレバナラナカッ
タ。上記ノ反則ノ多クニ對シテ荒木ハ違反者ヲ晝
夜竹ノ籠ノ中ニ入レタ。時ニハ二週間モ入レタ。時ニ
ハ理由ヲ記シタ告知板ヲ其處ニ置カネバナラナカ
ッタ。

作業隊ノ者ト「インドネシヤ」人ガ言葉ヲ交シタ
時日本人ハ待ニ怒ツタ十月一日白山ハ作業ニ就ク
三〇〇名ノ作業員ニ云ツタ「若シ (白山)
オ前達ノ誰レカガ「インドネシヤ」人カ其他ノ者
ニ話ラスレバ、自分ノ劍デオ前達ノ首ヲ全部斬ツ
テ終フゾ」

13.

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此等ノ「テロ」手段トヘ別ニ此處ニハ辱々憲兵ガ
來テ嫌疑者ヲ連レテ行ツタ。憲兵ノ犠牲者ガ收容
所ニ歸ツテ來タ時ハ大低身体ガ衰弱シテ直様病院
ニ直行シナケレバナラナカッタ。後名ノ我等ノ友
人ハ歸ツテ來ズニ其後死亡シタ旨通知ガアツタ。
老人ヤ弱イ者ヲ毆ル事ハ荒木ニ取ツテ特ニ興味ア
ル事ノヨウニ見エタ。

一九四四年六月廿六日私ハ荒木ガ牛ノ陰莖ノ鞭デ
六〇才以上ノ老人達ノ頭部、背部、足部ヲ打ツノ
ヲ見タ彼ノ話ニ依ルト老人共ハ正シク敬禮シナイ
トノ事ダツタ。後刻私ハ後名ノ老人ガ膝マヅイテ
彼等ノ爲シタ何事ガ斯ル處罰ニ値スモノカラ神ニ
關イテイルノヲ見タ。

× × × × ×

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一九四四年六月十六日 此日ニ最悪ノ殴打事件ノ
一ツが起ツタ。ト云フノハ作業員ノ一人デ「グロ
エン」ト云フ氏ヲカラノ通達員ガ彼ノ妻カラノ小
サナ手紙ヲ持ツテ居ルノヲ見付カツタカラダ、其
手紙ハ六ヶ月以前ニ「非合法的」ニ入手シテ偽傷
的ナ理由ノ爲ニ其ヲ所持シテ居タノダツタ。竹本
ト荒木ニ候ルルシイ件ヲ此ノ押留者ハ「デマ
ヒ」本部ノ刑務所ヘ送レ行カレ多量ノ日本人ヤ朝
鮮人カラヒドク殴打サレテ三日後收容所病院ニ歸
エサレマシタ。荒木ハ「グロエン」ノ可愛相ナ狀
態ニ對シテ「彼ガ抵抗シタ」ノダト説明ヲ加ヘタ。

一九四四年六月二十七日 本朝竹本ハ一押留者ヲ
「彼ノ兵船ニ對スル態度ガ余リ暴過デナイ」トノ
理由デ目茶苦茶ニ殴打シタ、彼ハ一人ノ兵船ガ日
本艦ノ命令ヲ叫ンダ言葉ヲ眞似テ言ヘタトイフ責
ヲ預ツタノデアツタ。一時間半ノ間此男ハ保ノ背
中ヲ牛ノ背壓ノ様ヲ以ツテ受タレ遂ニハ背部ガ血
ノ睨イタ生ノビヲテキノヤウニ成ツタ。

× × ×

一九四四年八月廿八日 本日ハ收容所幹事ト收容
所醫師ガ日本人醫師「サカイ」ニ對シ貧弱ナ食糧
状態ニ就キ何通モ談合シタソノ中ノ一日デアツタ。

15.

Doc 576

我等ハ日本カラ一日半ウジテ、一〇〇カロリ
ヲ食イ而モ蛋白質「ヴァイタミン」脂肪等々ヲ食
テ居ルト彼ニ告ゲタ。「サカイ」醫師ハ食糧状態
ト栄養不良者ノ増加ヲ毎日知ラサレテイタ。彼ハ
状態ヲ改良スヘク何事モ為サナカッタ。其状態ハ
彼ニハ良ク解ツテ居タ。一九五五年七月及八月二
〇〇名ノ作業員ガ「サカイ」醫師ノ診察ヲ受ケテ
後此ノ収容所カラ退ルベキ状態ノ「デジヤレンカ」
ニ付連「ダム」施設ノ為メ移送サレタ、此ノ「サ
カイ」島モ亦「デジヤレンカ」ノ「馬小屋」ヲ
訪レタガ適當ナ設備ナラ抗議スベキナノニ彼ハ抗
議ヲ呈出スル必要ヲ認メナイ様子ダッタ。

「バンドエン」ノ「アナミ」大佐モ亦定期的に「
デジヤレンカ」假収容所ヲ訪レ我等作業員ガカ、
ル状態ノ生活スルノヲ許容シテタ様ダッタ。
其處ノ作業員ハ殆ンド水ヲ具ヘラレズ又一日中太
陽ニ照ラサレタ。往時ハ地上ニ雲又ヒドク隠サ
ソタ。若シ以テ終了シナカッタナラ、我等ノ多
クノ者ハ其處ナ死ンダデアロウ。

× × ×

八月十三日 司役ト長送牧場ハ八月十三日作業員
ノタメニ「強ナル日」ヲ要スルヨウ要求シ

16.

Doc 5762

タ。荒不ト「カズヤマ」ハ次ノヤウニ答ヘタ。「
不可能ダ。オ前達ハ今月曜日ニ休息スル日本軍
ノ支配下ニ在ルノダ」「オ前達ハオ前達ノ身分ヲ知
ラナイ、オ前達ハ余リ多ク要求シスギル」日本軍
ガ占領シタ時ノ布告ニ依ツテ我等ノ國民的習慣ハ
尊重サレル可キダト云ツタ時「カズヤマ」ハ「尤
ダ然シオ前達ハモウ聞ラ有ツテオラヌ」ト云ツタ。

× × ×

一九四四年七月中ニ私ハ婦人收容所ニ尚保管シテアル
無敵ノ衣服並ビニ家庭用品ニ關シ姓名ノ日本人ノ
會話ヲ耳ニシタ事ヲ茲ニ云ヒ度イ、ソレハ其日ノ
話題デアツタ。此等ノ元婦人收容所ガ解散サレタ
理由ノ一ツハ單ニ明白ナ據ヲ得テアツタ事ヲ確信シ
テ居ル。

× × ×

一九四四年九月十九日 本日ソシテ亦他ノ多数ノ
機會ニ日本人ハ「オランダ」混血人ト純粹「オラ
ンダ」人トノ間ニ謀略ヲ施エタ日本人ハ純粹「オ
ランダ」人ヲ「スバイ」スル爲メニ「直營」ノ中ニ「混
血」ノ血ノ流レル「混血児」ヲ求メタ。

× × ×

十月廿六日「イシガワ」ハ收容所幹事ニ收容所内

17
19.

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ノ不良不平分子ヲ總テ追レテ來ルヤウニ命ジタ。
彼ハ彼等ニ日本ノ命令ヲ守ルヨウ教育スル積ダト
言ツタ。他ノ多數ノ日本人達モ屢々同様ナ命令ヲ
受シタ。然シ勿論誰レモ追レラレナカツタ。

一九四四年十月廿七日日本日高木大尉ハ收容所幹
事ニ語ツタ。彼ハ次ノヨウニ言ツタ。「吾ノ收容
所ノ新シク來タ人々ハ皆以前ハ有名ナ人達デアツ
タ。彼等ハ大統領ノ命令ニモ従イタガラズソシ
テ微憤デアル、故ニクイ人物ハ皆荒木ノ所ニ追レ
テ行キナサイ」茲ニ左ノ事ヲ記述シテオカネベナ
ラナイ。即チ五月廿二日、六月廿七日及十月一日
ニ全收容所ニ於ケル官界、實業界、産業界ノ主ダ
ツタ人々ノ姓名ノ登録ガ命ゼラレタ。特ニ技術、
通信、船舶、航海及「ドック」作業、航空運輸、
瓦斯及電氣、農業及印刷ノ主要商業団体全部ガ記
載サレタ。約一五〇〇名ノコレヲ有名ナル人々ハ
全部一九四四年十月中ニ第五號收容所ニ集結サセ
ラレタ。「猶太人及フリーメイソン會員」モ其ノ
中ニ含まレテ居タ、ソシテ收容所外デハ働ク事ヲ
許サレナカツタ。

一九四五年一月一日以後彼等ハ各自ノ書類ノ下部
ニ赤イ三角形ヲ付ケネベナラナカツタ。此ノ集結

18
20.

シテ甲所ノ一ノ預金者ト云ツテ此ノ同ニ付キ。等シモ在
「容所ノ一ノ預金者ト云ツテ此ノ同ニ付キ。等シモ在
我ハ時唯」カツカ荒ノ木約東ヲ得「バソノ新
九四五年一月六日家族收所カラ新
人ツタ。× × ×
カラ移サレテ来タ其内一五一名ハ六〇以上ノ老
二、三日ハ元氣ツテ可相^相ナ^相テ歩^歩ガ
タ。雨ガ降^降テノ母及十二才^才其ノ本^本日^日初^初習^習者^者一三〇名ノ
新シイ時三十一才^才到^到ノ其ノ本^本日^日初^初習^習者^者一三〇名ノ
等^等他^他ノ所^所へ移^移ス考^考テツタカ多^多分^分日本^{日本}人^人ハ

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「ベタダイア」デ、ハ許可サレテイタガ我等ノ申出
ハ拒絶サレタ。

× × ×

一九四五年一月十五日 七十八名ノ英口人ハ五、
九〇〇「フロリン」(一名ニ付キ七五、八四「フ
ロリン」)ヲ東京ノ「アボストリツク」代表ヲ通
ジテ「グアテカソ」市ヨリ受領シタ。三、八四「
フロリン」ガ現金デ支拂ハレ、預額ハ預金サレタ。
英口人ハ赤口人ニ金ヲ分ケタ。一人ニ付一〇「フ
ロリン」ノ毎月支拂ガ彼ケ月暮イタ後引出シハ全
然禁止サレタ。日本ノ降伏後預額ガ支拂ハレタ。
一〇、〇〇〇「フロリン」ト七〇〇「フロリン」
ノ第三回目ノ送金ハ英米人ニヨツテ開演後受領サレ
タ。彼等ハ款事連ニ五〇〇「フロリン」ヲ寄附シ
タ。

× × ×

一九四五年六月七日 収容所内ニ於ケル食糧不足、
医薬品給與、家屋設備(特ニ「南京島」一・)
其他ノ款事ニ就キ青木ニ話シタ時青木ハ次ノヤウ
ニ言ツタ。「フイリツピン」「ビルマ」「スマト
ラ」及「ニューギニヤ」ニ比較シテ「ジャワ」ノ
収容所ハ過カニ良好タ、最近一日本赤十字社員ガ

20
77

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「ジヤワ」ヲ訪レテ此處ノ良イ状態ニ憤慨シタ
ト。此ノ事ニ就キ「キヨハラ」ハ次ノヤウニ附言
シタ。「米糧合衆」デハ我々日本人ハ酷イ待遇ヲ
受ケテイル其ノ状態ハ君達ノヨリ遙カニ悪イ」

× × ×

一九四五年七月四日 我等ハ再度毎日ノ配給食糧
ノ「カロリー」不足ニ付嚴重抗議ヲ申込ンダ、我
等ガ軍隊カラ給與サレルモノハ一日約一、〇〇〇
「カロリー」デアツタ。日本人ハ普通ニ生キテ行
クニハ最低二、〇〇〇「カロリー」以上ガ必要ダ
ト云フ事ヲ知ツテキタ。「カズヤマ」ハ其時二、
四〇〇「カロリー」ガ必要デアルト私ニ話シタ。
收容所幹事ハ日本人指揮官ニ食肉不足ノタメ病院
内ニ於テハ人々ガ死亡シツ、アルト話シタソシテ
私ハ鼠、蛇、蝸牛ヤ犬ヲ捕ヘ患者用ニ殺シテイル
ト話シタ。宵木ト「キヨハラ」ハ「デマヒ」本部
ニ相談シタ後一週間ニ病院用トシテ「キロ」カ
ニ「キロ」ノ食肉使用ヲ許可シタ、「キヨハラ」
ハ犬ヲ一匹捕マヘテ吾等ノ所ニ持ツテ來テ大變自
慢氣ニ云ツタ「無料ノ肉三〇「ポンド」

× × ×

一九四五年八月及九月 降伏後「アナミ」大佐、

18.2

高木大尉ト收容所指揮官ハ何度モ各抑留者ニヨリ
賈イ場所ヲ與ヘルヨウ家屋狀態ノ改善ニ務メタ。

(五〇〇名ノ男子ガ七月ニ「ハントエン」ニ移サレ
タ後ノコトデアル) 我等ハソレヲ拒絶シテ云ツタ
「我等ハ三年間犬ノヤウニ扱ハツテイタ。最後ノ
今我等ハ君達ノ云フ改變ニハ興味ヲ覺エヌ」
總テノ日僞人ノ態度ハ降伏後一變シタ。我君ハ急
變シテ自分ノ生命ヲ救ハント努重ニ奮發ツタ。我
君ハ命令ノ下ニ行動シ、何年モノ間使ツテイタ下
劣ナ言葉ノ代リニ丁寧ナ言葉ヲ急ニ使ツタ。

×

×

×

/END/

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22.

高木大尉ト收容所指揮官ハ何處モ各押留者ニヨリ
廣イ場所ヲ與ヘルヨウ家屋狀態ノ改善ニ務メタ。

(五〇〇名ノ男子ガ七月ニ「ハインドエン」ニ移サレ
タ後ノコトデアル) 我等ハソレヲ拒絶シテ云ツタ
「我等ハ三年間犬ノヤウニ扱ハツテイタ。最後ノ
今我等ハ君達ノ云フ改變ニハ興味ヲ覺エヌ」
總テノ日倭人ノ態度ハ降伏後一變シタ。我君ハ急
變シテ自分ノ生命ヲ救ハント努重ニ奮闘ツタ。我
君ハ命令ノ下ニ行動シ、何年モノ間使ツテイタ下
劣ナ言葉ノ代リニ丁寧ナ言葉ヲ急ニ使ツタ。

×

×

×

/END/

Doc. 5762 (cert)

和蘭王國東印度軍中尉ニシテ蘭軍情報部戦争犯罪部長タル下記署名者「チャールス・ヨンゲネール」ハ先ヅ正當ニ宣誓ヲ爲シタル上添附報告書ハ左記原本全部ノ眞實完全正確ノ寫ナル事ヲ證言ス。

以上ノ書類ハ陸軍情報部ノ公式記録ノ一部ナリ。

一九四六年六月七日於「ハタヅイア」。

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/c228e6/>

Doc 5762 (cont)

右達ハ、予即チ蘭領東印度檢事總長寔附上级官吏ニ
シテ和蘭王國東印度軍中尉「K・A・ドウールド」
ノ面前ニ於テ署名宣誓ヲナセリ。

「K・A・ドウールド」ノ署名ノ

添附報告書ニ於テ私ハ三年半ノ禁錮中ニ於ケル「バ
ンドウエン・L・O・G」收容所及「デマヒ」第五
號收容所ノ状態ヲ敘述セント試ミルモノデアル。通
譯トシテ勤勞シ又主要ナ出來事ヤ會話ヲ日々書キ留
メ置イタノデ此等ノ報告ハ總體ノ眞實ヲ示ス。私ハ
一九二八年ヨリ一九四一年迄約九年間日本ニ住ンデ
居タカラ日本人ト交渉ヲ持ツタノハ此ガ最初デハナ
イ。

一九四五年十月四日「デイマヒ・バロス」ニ於テ

收容所番號第三六三四四號一般人收容者

「デイシー・レインダー・フスルマア」ノ署名ノ

2.